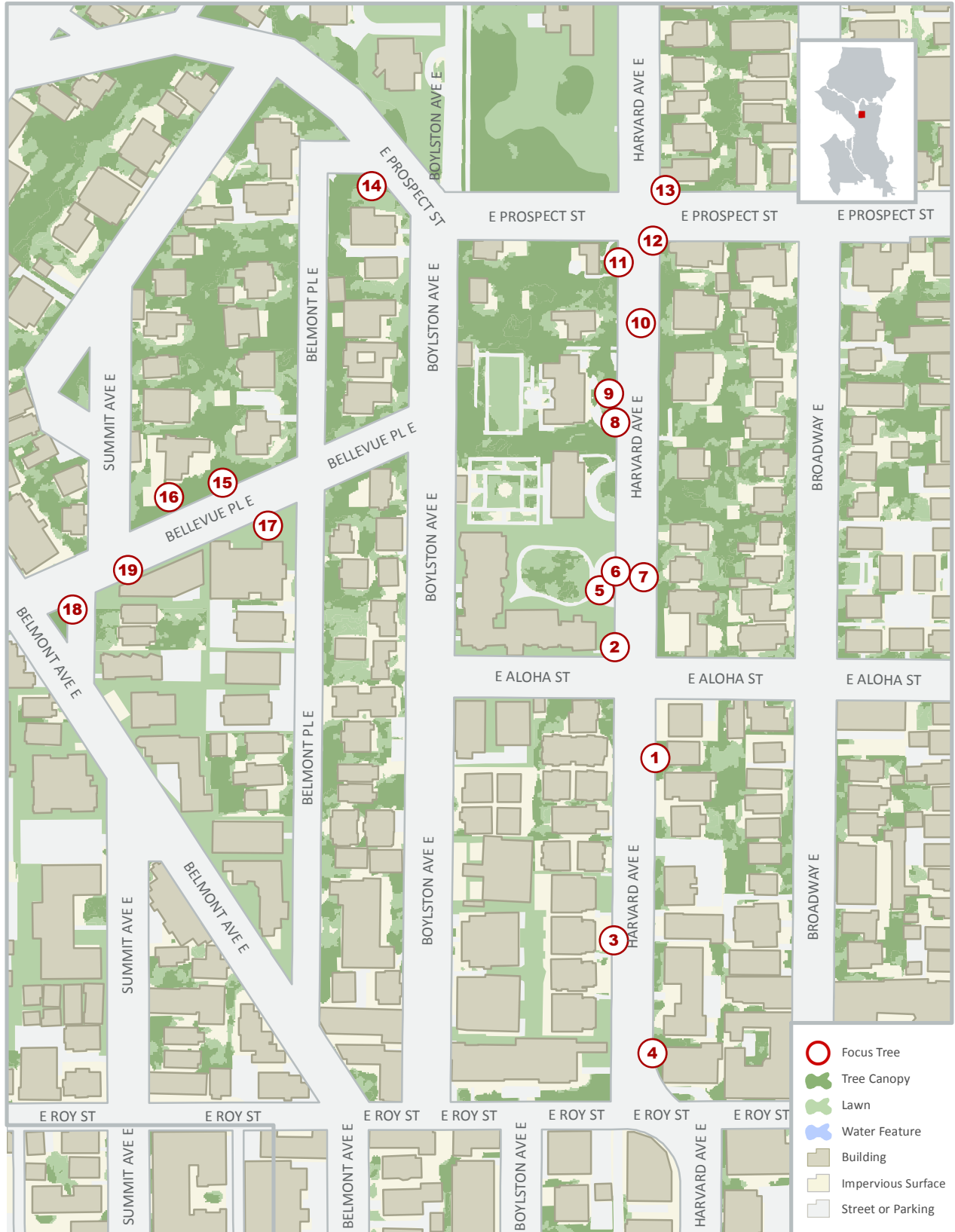


CAPITOL HILL TREE WALK



Trees for Seattle, a program of the City of Seattle, is dedicated to growing and maintaining healthy, awe-inspiring trees in Seattle. Trees build strong communities by:

- Making our streets friendlier places to walk and bike
- Soaking up rainwater to keep our streams, lakes, and Puget Sound clean
- Calming traffic, helping to avoid accidents
- Cleaning our air, making it easier to breathe
- And much more!

Seattle's urban forest depends on you! 2/3 of Seattle's trees are planted around homes and maintained by residents. Without those trees, Seattle would be a sad place. Working together, we can have an urban forest that is healthy and growing.

You can get involved in many ways:

Attend a Tree Walk: We host free monthly tours of the unique and beautiful trees in neighborhoods across Seattle. Self-guided versions are also available on our website.

Volunteer: Our volunteers lead Tree Walks with friends and neighbors and participate in fun events like Tree Stewardship work parties to help keep trees healthy and thriving. You can commit for an hour or a lifetime. Everyone is welcome.

Plant a Tree: Our Trees for Neighborhoods project supports Seattle residents in planting trees around their homes by providing support, free trees, and workshops.

For more information on our work and how you can get involved:

Visit: www.Seattle.gov/trees




Call: 206-615-1668




Email: treeambassador@seattle.gov





Follow Trees for Seattle on Facebook




Capitol Hill Tree Walk




Begins at 752 Harvard Ave East ends at 1000 Bellevue Pl E



Tree Number & Common name <i>Botanical name</i> Address	Tree Descriptions Notes	Photos
<p>1. Sweet Gum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i></p> <p>752 Harvard Ave E</p>	<p>Sweetgums are easily recognizable by their star shaped leaves and spiky seed pods. Leaves turn vibrant shades of yellow, orange, red and purple in Autumn. Sweetgums make an ideal habitat for finches, doves, sparrows and squirrels that feast on the tree's seeds.</p>	
<p>2. Katsura <i>Cercidiphyllum japonicum</i></p> <p>NW corner of Harvard Ave E and E Aloha</p>	<p>The katsura tree is native to Japan. It works well as a street tree when given enough space and provides great shade. When it sheds leaves is the Autumn, it gives off a scent similar to cotton candy.</p>	
<p>3. Magnolia sp. <i>Magnoliaceae</i></p> <p>725 Harvard Ave E</p>	<p>Magnolia is a very old genus of plants. Relatives of the genus have dated back over 100 million years. There over 200 species some evergreen and other deciduous.</p>	

<p>4. American Elm <i>Ulmus americana</i></p> <p>711 Harvard Ave E</p>	<p>Native to the Eastern United States, elms are known as graceful and stately trees which turn a beautiful gold in the Fall. However, Dutch elm disease has devastated most elms in the area. Fortunately, this tree appears to be healthy.</p>	
<p>5. Eastern White Pine <i>Pinus strobus</i></p> <p>Inside Merrill Court</p>	<p>Native to eastern North America the Eastern white pine is often used for Christmas trees. The tree was also commonly used for lumber during westward expansion of the U.S. Needles are a blue-green and grow in bunches of five.</p>	
<p>6. Coastal Redwood <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i></p> <p>Inside Merrill Court</p>	<p>This tree is also known as coastal redwood. The species is native to a narrow coastal belt from the San Francisco Bay area to Southern Oregon. Much like their native ecosystems, the foggy clouds of Seattle enable these giants to thrive.</p>	

<p>7. Paperbark Maple <i>Acer griseum</i></p> <p>926 Harvard Ave E</p>	<p>This tree is appropriate for smaller spaces, and can function well as a street tree. Their name appropriately describes its copper brown papery bark which easily peels away from the trunk</p>	
<p>8. European Birch <i>Betula pendula</i></p> <p>937 Harvard Ave E</p>	<p>At risk of bronze birch borer. This tree was once a popular landscape tree for moderate climates, now largely not recommended because of birch borer. This tree is recognizable by its weeping branches and plated bark.</p>	
<p>9. Port Orford Cedar <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i></p> <p>937 Harvard Ave E</p>	<p>Native to Northern California and Oregon the Port Orford cedar succeeds best in fens or riparian zones. The hearty trees are known to live hundreds of years and often survive seasonal fires.</p>	
<p>10. English Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i></p> <p>948 Harvard Ave E</p>	<p>This plant is a popular choice for hedges or ground cover but it can frequently become overgrown and typically considered a weed plant.</p>	

<p>11. European Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i></p> <p>957 Harvard Ave E</p>	<p>Although not native to North America this tree does well in northern parts of the continent where it can avoid severe heat however, Washington soils can sometime be too wet for the trees. In summer months beeches are identifiable by their dark green glossy leaves.</p>	
<p>12. Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'</p> <p>SE corner of E Prospect & Harvard Ave E (803 E Prospect)</p>	<p>This quick growing tree is commonly used to line properties and create privacy. However, Lombardy poplar is frequently infected by "canker" a bacterial infection that causes sunken, gum-producing lesions to appear on branches and trunks.</p>	
<p>13. Hinoki Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis Obtusae</i></p> <p>NE corner of E Prospect & Harvard Ave E (1102 E Prospect)</p>	<p>This tree is also sometimes known as the Japanese cypress and is native to central Japan. It is known as being a smaller tree and is recognizable by reddish brown bark and small rounded cones.</p>	

<p>14. Blue Atlas Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> (Glauca Group)</p> <p>Corner of E Prospect St and Boylston Ave E</p>	<p>The Blue Atlas cedar is native to the Atlas Mountains (North Africa spanning Morocco Algeria and Tunisia. It natural grows best in the mountain's full sun, and is known for its ornate foliage.</p>	
<p>15. English Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i></p> <p>1005 Bellevue Pl E</p>	<p>An English yew produces berries that are poisonous and may be toxic to humans if consumed. However, the yew has an extensive association with English culture. Yew wood was used for making longbows and yews are often found in churchyards around Britain.</p>	
<p>16. Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i></p> <p>1005 Bellevue</p>	<p>The Deodar cedar is one of the most majestic cedars. Early structural pruning can reduce structural defects in later life. Its broad pendulous branches make it an excellent home for wildlife. Its name, Deodar comes from Sanskrit meaning "timber of the gods. The tree is native To the Himalayas but was introduced to Europe and the United States in the 1800s.</p>	

<p>17. Big Leaf Maple <i>Acer macrophyllum</i></p> <p>1148 Bellevue Pl E</p>	<p>Big leaf aples are native to the Pacific Northwest. These maples thrive in riparian communities common in the northwest. In addition, to its enormous canopy, the leaf litter of big leaf maples make an excellent home for bugs, particularly snails and slugs.</p>	
<p>18. London Plane <i>Platanus x Acerifolia</i></p> <p>Triangle of Belmont Ave E, Bellevue Pl E, and Summit Ave E</p>	<p>This tree is a Seattle Heritage Tree. The Seattle heritage tree program is a cooperative program between PlantAmnesty and the City of Seattle to recognize spectacular trees in the city.</p>	
<p>19. Mountain Ash <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i></p> <p>1000 Bellevue Pl E</p>	<p>In autumn the Mountain ash tree becomes vibrant shades of red, purple, orange and yellow. Its fruits attract many kinds of wildlife from tiny song birds to full grown Moose.</p>	